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TWO CENTS.

NO CALL FOR TROOPS

Gen. Otis Indicates That He Only Needs 30,000 Men.

REGULAR ARMY TO BE RECRUITED

Disposition of Troops Around Manila for the Rainy Season.

LAWTON DEFENDS CITY

MANILA, June 1, 5:05 p.m.-Gen. Lawton has been given command of the defenses of the city and troops forming the line around Manila, which will be his division. Gen. MacArthur commands the outlying

garrisons and the troops holding the rail-Gen. Otis' reply to the President's inquiry of yesterday as to the number of troops he

will need in his campaign is, practically, that he "is still of the opinion that 30,000 troops will be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines." It is said at the War Department that, in

this view of the case, there is very little likelihood of there being any necessity for a call for volunteers. This is taken to mean that the additional troops will be secured by recuriting the regular army up to its full authorized strength and then dispatching to the Philippines sufficient men from the regular establishment.

tablishment in this country to put all of the regiments in the Philippines on their maximum footing. The general belief of those who have talked with the President is that no call wil at any time be issued for the 35,000 addi

tional soldiers authorized by Congress. If Gen. Otis wants more men the call will name the number required to make up the total desired. It is generally expected that Gen. Otis will ask for an increase. It is not believed that a number targer than 15,000 will be asked for by the President in a

The President related to some of his callers today that great pressure is being ex-erted to have the whole number called for. He did not say, however, what his inten-

Secretary Alger took General Otis' cable to the President, and after conference with him stated that the text of the dispatch would not be made public, as it contained other matters besides an answer to his in-

other matters besides an answer to his highlight of yesterday.

"It reaffirms General Otls' estimate made some time ago," said the Secretary, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated yesterday, the regulars now on the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give General Otls about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers." "Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000

men for whom Gen. Otts asks come from?" the Secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers. "In case it is decided to call for volun-teers will the call only be for the 5,000 or

5,000 men necessary to bring Gen. Otis' total up to 30,000?" "If volunteers are called for," replied the Secretary, "the call will probably be for

10,000 men.

OTIS WANTS SCHWAN.

The Latter Has Accordingly Been Or dered to the Philippines. At the personal request of Gen. Otis,

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, chief assistant to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines. Gen. Schwan is at present attached to the office of the ad jutant general in this city. He held a simi lar position before the outbreak of the late war, but this he surrendered in order to take a place in the line, and as a line officer he commanded one of the divisions of Gen. Miles' expedition which so successfully advanced across Porto Rico.

Gen. Schwan will sail on the 20th instant from San Francisco. His detail will depend entirely upon Gen. Otis.

This order has served to direct attention to the number of general officers recently ordered to the Philippines, but this is probably explainable by the necessity the War Department will be under of detaching and recalling some of the volunteer officers in Luzon, who have held high commands, bu must go out of the service with their

Mai. Hopkins, military aid to Secretary Alger, is also going to Manila on an inspec-tion tour, but will probably not start until October, when he may be accompanied by Col. Hecker, late of the quartermaster's de partment, and by Col. Bird of the same de

partment. FIGURING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Volunteers Informed of Amount of Travel Allowance and Railway Fare. Secretary Alger, after maturely considering the various plans that have been suggested as to the best means of mustering out the volunteer regiments about to return to the United States from the Philip pines, has concluded to leave the decisio as to whether they shall be mustered out at San Francisco or at their homes to the men of each organization. But the Secretary regards it as only just to the private soldiers that they shall be exactly informed how they will fare financially according to their decision. Therefore he has caused the quartermaster general to make a careful computation of the mileage the volunteers from each state would be entitled to should they be mustered out at San Francisco, and has also attached to the statement a schedule of the railroad rates that each man would be required to pay out of his

take the travel allowance.

This information was embodied in the shape of a message, which was cabled to day to Gen. Otis, as follows:

own pocket in the event that he elected to

Volunteers mustered out at San Francisco will receive travel pay approximately as follows: Men of companies—Colorado \$59 to \$95; Idaho, \$51 to \$81; Iowa, \$82 to \$150; Kansas, \$83 to \$131; Montana, \$53 \$84; Nebraska, \$74 to \$117; Nevada, \$55 \$84; Nebraska, \$74 to \$117; Nevada, \$55 to \$87; North Dakota, \$86 to \$136; Oregon, \$32 to \$51; Pennsylvania, \$127 to \$201; South Dakota, \$82 to \$130; Tennessee, \$107 to \$160 Utah, \$36 to \$57; Washington, \$39 to \$62 Wyoming \$55 to \$87; Minnesota, \$89 to \$142. Of course the higher sums are graded among non-commissioned officers Railroad fares are: San Francisco to St. Louis and Fargo. \$43; Chicago, \$44; Washington and Philadelphia, \$59; New York, \$60; Salt Lake, \$24; Lincol Topeka, \$37; Des Moines, \$40; Sloux Falls \$41; Cheyenne and Denver, \$35, not including subsistence. Officers of course ge-larger sums. Submit these facts to each regiment and let them determine by vote whether they will be mustered out at Sar Francisco and take travel pay or in their own states, transported by government. Cable vote of each regiment. ALGER,

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Gen. Otis Reports Wounded to the Department.

The adjutant general received a cable message from General Otis, at Manila, this

ditional casualties among the troops in the

Missing-Ninth Infantry, April 28, B, Captain Charles M. Rockefeller. Wounded-Third Infantry, May 23, K,

Sergeant Jacob Heilriegel, chest, slight; 14th Infantry, 29th, F, Private Alonzo B. Castner, foot, severe, accidental; 51th Iowa, 31st, H, Privates Clifford P. Stevenson, thigh, moderate; I, Harley Stretch, chin, slight; Corporal Walter Comb, forearm, slight. arm, slight.

PUNISHED TILLY'S MURDERERS. Negros Now Under the Flag of the United States.

Gen. Otis sent the following brief message to the War Department this morning in regard to the situation at Negros: "MANILA, June 1, 1899.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Smith reports from Negros has punished nsurgents who murdered Captain Tilly; that eastern coast of Island now under American flag and inhabitants ask protection against robber bands; bands pursued into mountains by us and native troops and severely punished.

OTIS."

NOTHING COULD STOP THEM

Gallant Charge of the First South Dakota Regiment.

Drove the Filipinos Across Swamp and Field and Dislodged Enemy From a Cemetery's Walls.

The War Department has made public mother report from Gen. Hale in the Philippines, transmitting reports from the officers of the 1st South Dakota Volunteers, the 1st Colorado Infantry, the 1st Nebraska and a battalion of the 23d Infantry, regarding the attack of the insurgents on the outposts of the city on February 5. In the reports submitted by Gen. Hale,

Col. Frost of the 1st South Dakota Regiment tells in detail the part taken by his command in the early morning fight of February 5. A part of the command ran into a heavy insurgent fire before daylight, and Col. Frost found them in the dark in-trenching themselves with their bayonets, meat tins and the tools intended for policing the camp. They made good their post-tion till daylight, and then, with the sup-port of the artillery, which shelled the in-surgent trenches, they made a gallant charge across the swamps and fields, cap-turing the block house beyond Sampoloc cametery bill. A pumpler of critical states cometery hill. A number of prisoners were captured in this charge and sent to the re-serve hospital. The advance was again resumed, the regiment from the bad lands coming into touch with the Pennsylvania Regiment and concentrating with them on the Chinese cemetery. Col. Frost describes this charge as follows:

A Gallant Charge.

"I made the halts of short duration and made a steady advance, the center squad moving on the white dome of the Chinese cemetery church. I ordered a charge on the hurdle work of intrenchments at the foot of the hill, where we dislodged a confoot of the hill, where we dislodged a considerable number of the enemy. Our men went over with cheers, driving the Filipinos before them, and following so closely that they did not have time to get behind the cemetery walls. We killed over forty of the fogitives. Our line ran up to the cemetery that it is not considered the constant of our men going over it and the constant of our men going over it and the constant of our men going over it and the constant of our men going over it and the constant of the wall, part of our men going over it and part of them around the flanks. The ene-my, having been driven from the cemetery, quickly evacuated the large stone fort be

"I now formed the line on the right of the cemetery wall and advanced over the ravine, following the fleeing enemy with fle and Gatling fire over the slope

Col. Frost sums up the day's operations by saying: "During these attacks every officer and man had the true spirit of the offensive, moving forward at command without hesitation, officers and men vieing n fearlessly exposing themselves. Most of the advance was made at quick time. "Where all showed gallantry it is dif-icult to single out individuals for comnendation. I can scarcely recall an ex-

cannot parallel in the case of another. They Opened the War.

Col. Stotsenburg, in a report dated February 6, gives a detailed description of the first collision with the insurgents at block house No. 7, where the first shot of the present campaign was fired. He says Company D. 1st Nebraska, were the soldiers who fired on the Filipino patrol. Grayson presumably was the man who killed the first Filipino. These two privates were part of a patrol on the Santol road and were acting strictly in ac-cordance with their orders in firing on the armed bands of the insurgents who tried to break the line at their outpost.

BRYAN MOVEMENT.

Effort to Hold Maryland for the Silver

The Bryan and free silver wing of the democratic party in Maryland are arranging to hold the state in line for their idol, and are going to hold a meeting in Raines Hall, in Baltimore, next Wednesday, to further the propaganda for the support of the Chicago platform and Wm. J. Bryan.

A circular extending invitation to the recting has been sent out by the executive committee of the Maryland Democratic Association, an organization whose consti-tution contains a clause saying: "Its principles shall be those laid down

in the Chicago platform adopted by the democracy of the United States in national convention in 1896. This association shall have no power to alter, amend or add to these principles. Its objects shall be to unite and organize the voters of Maryland who believe in the principles of cago platform, and to teach and dissemithose principles in this state, to end that a democratic delegation may be ent from Maryland to the next democratic ational convention favorable to the affirmation of the Chicago he renomination of Bryan, and to the end that this state may be carried for that platform and candidate in 1900."

INGENIOUS FILIPINO SCHEME.

How Mauser Cartridges Are Used in Large Caliber Rifles.

The War Department has received from Manila a curious specimen of Filipino ingenuity in what might be called subcaliber ordnance work. It is a scheme commonly used by the insurgents in adapting Mauser ammunition to their large caliber Remington rifles. The cartridge in question is a brass Remington .45 shell with a Mauser cartridge neatly fitted inside it cussion cap of the Remington shell has been knocked out and the cap of the Mauser shell adjusted to the hole, so that the 45 shell can be slipped into the chamber of the Remington and the Mauser cartridge fired from its inside. Of course the tiny and take the rifling and Mauser bullet does not take the rifling and commences to "tumble" as soon as it leaves the gun. The range and accuracy of fire is materially impaired; but if the bullet does hit it acts like a runaway mowing machine. An ordnance officer remarked on seeing it that it "compared favorably for accuracy and destructiveness with shooting railway spikes from a cannon."

The principle is not a new one to American officers, however, or much the same scheme has long been used by our own In-

MINISTER RECEIVED

The Secretary of State Greets Spain's New Representative.

PLANS FOR THE PRESENTATION

May Be Taken to the White House Tomorrow.

ALREADY HARD AT WORK

After conferences today between the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and the new Spanish minister, the Duke of Arcos, and later between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon, arrangements were made for a meeting at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon between the Secretary of State and the Spanish minister. The meeting took place in the diplomatic room of the State Department, and was the first formal exchange between the diplomatic representatives of the two governments since the severance of relations. The main purpose of the meeting, however, was to fix a time when it will be agreeable to the President to receive the new Spanish minister at the White House and exchange with him those formal salutations which occur on the arrival of a new diplomatic representative. At the State Department it was at first thought this presentation at the White House might take place tomorrow morning prior to the cabinet meeting, but in defer ence to the wishes of the minister, it may be deferred until Saturday or Monday.

Pleased With His Reception.

The Duke of Arcos is an unassuming gentleman of middle age, whose manner combines that mixture of dignity and democracy which good birth and familiarity with the world are expected to give a man. He has a keen eye, an alert expression and is vivacious in conversation, without being effusive. He impresses one immediately as being just what he is—a man of good breedng, good sense and ability.

Since his arrival in Washington he has not endeavored to surround himself with any pretense of an air of diplomatic exclusiveness, but sees all who have business with him, transacts it courteously and at the length warranted and is ready for the next caller. His desk in the reception room of his suite at the Arlington is already taking on the appearance of a busy man's work table; cablegrams, letters and docu-ments litter the desk, and the minister is ments litter the desk, and the minister is usually found at work by those who call.

"I am glad to be the representative of my country at Washington upon the resumption of peace," said the minister to a Star reporter today. "I have lived in the United States before, and I like the people and the institutions." and the institutions. Of course no one could be more gratified than myself that the friendly relations which had existed for so many years between Spain and the United States have been restored. "My reception in the United States has

than I expected from my knowledge of the American people. Only the utmost cordiality and courtesy have been shown me, and

ne shoulders, deprecated reference to polities at this time. Obviously, he said, he could well be excused from such a discussion so early in the incumbency of his nev

The Captured Spaniards. He was eager to know if any news had

been received from the Philippines and is oncerned over the fate of his countrymen who are prisoners in the hands of Agui

"I do not expect to do anything at Washngton about them," he said, in answer to a question, "for there is nothing to be We are assured that the Americans ave done all they could to secure the re-States military authorities at Manila will continue the efforts. There no complaint to be made in this respect. 'We are very much in the dark concern ing the motive for the detention of the

. It surely must be expensive or the Filipinos to care for our men, and they are caring for them, because we have no authenticated reports of ill treatment. There must be some object in holding on to them, but we are at a loss to discern it. "We are uninformed as to the actual number of Spanish prisoners. The Filirinos have claimed they have as high as 12,000, but that is unlikely. The number would probably be nearer 6,000. As far as we understand, the prisoners are mainly military men and friars, large numbers of

ivilians having been released." Will Remain for Several Weeks.

The duke talked in a most entertaining and informal manner on his plans, official and personal. He said he would probably remain in Washington until the latter part of June, when he and the duchess would go to some summer resort on the New England coast. Bar Harbor and Newport had been suggested, but the former was too far and the latter was too gay, so, the minis ter said, they would probably select Man-chester-by-the-Sea, Pequot, Lenox, or some quiet resort near Boston.

In the meantime, he said, he would look about for a home and legation offices. He thought these could be conveniently comined in the residence on Massachusetts avenue, formerly occupied by Minister De Lome, and later by Senor Polo, and this will be taken if arrangements are possible. As to the legation staff, the minister said he would have with him only two secreta ries—Senors Riano and Pastor—who are al ready here. Beyond these personal ar rangements, he said, there was little business to look after here, as the more im-portant subjects of framing new treaties had not yet been taken up. As to the treaties, he said:

Proposed Treaties.

"There is no purpose, so far as I know o take up the matter of new treaties at once. At least I have given it no consideration thus far, and I do not know that either of the governments has outlined its plans. Of course there will be need of new treaties of commerce, navigation, extradition and the like, but it remains to be determined what they will be and when they will be taken up. It may be Mr. Hay will have some suggestions to make on that subject. Otherwise it is hardly likely to come up before I go away, as the hot summer months are not an auspicious time tedious work of treaty making. The minister was asked as to the plans for re-establishing the consular representa tion of Spain in leading cities of this country and in Cuba and in the Philippines He said this service would be at once e-established, and that some of the leading consul generals and consuls were al

A consul general will be established at Havana, Senor Segrario being the first occupant of that office. Senor Segrario is a well-known diplomat in Washington, having lived here with his family for some time. He was formerly first secretary of the Spanish legation here and later Spanish min ister at Colombia. He is now in Washingand will soon start for Havana to es tablish the consular generalship. It is re garded as an important work, and after Mr. Segrario has placed it on a proper footing he will return to the diplomatic branch of the Spanish services.

The only other selections made so far are Senor Nevarro, as consul general at New

Spanish Consul General at Havana.

York city, and Senor Petinto as consul at New Orleans. Senor Nevarro was consul at Baltimore many years ago. Senor Petinto was at New Orleans up to the outbreak of the war, when he went to Panama, and has since remained there. The minister says that doubtless an appointment will be made for Manila and other places before long, but the selections have not yet been made. The talks between the French ambassador and the Spanish minister have shown that there was nothing further to be done by the new minister toward relieving the Spanthe new minister toward relieving the Span-

ish prisoners still held by the Filipinos. Speaking generally, the duke said he was speaking generally, the duke said he was glad to come back to America, for, not-withstanding all that had occurred, he was still an admirer of this country, its people and its institutions. He recalled with satisfaction how he had spent a good part of his early life in Washington, and had then studied American affairs, and established a wide acquaintance, later taking an American girl, the present duchess, as his wife.

Arrival in the City. The minister and his wife arrived in Washington at 6:10 o'clock last evening. Accompanying the minister were Secretaries Riano and Pastor. The duke and his wife were met by a number of acquaintances, including M. Jules Boeufve of the French embassy, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle and Mr. Lucking. As the party moved out into the station the people there pressed about them and eagerly inspected the newcomers. A man in the dress of a laborer who stepped forward to shake hands with the duke received a hearts! hands with the duke received a heartfelt acknowledgment for this simple mark of friendship. The duke and duchess, accompanied by Mrs. Mackay-Smith, drove to the Arlington Hotel. The minister noted with satisfaction that the flag of Spain was fly-ing over the hotel in honor of his coming. The party was escorted to a handson suite of rooms, took dinner in the public dining room and the duke and the duchess

DELIRIOUS OVER MARCHAND

passed the evening quietly recuperating from the fatigues of their journey.

Paris Admirers of the French Explorer Greet Him.

Great Ovation From the Crowds Along the Route From Station

to His Hotel.

PARIS, June 1 .- The civil and military authorities and a big crowd of people went to the railroad station at Lyons at 1 o'clock this morning to welcome Major Marchand, the African explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon. A great concourse began assembling around the depot here of the Lyons-Paris railroad at an early hour today. Members of the League of Patriots arrived in wagonettes decorated with garlands and

A tremendous shout of "Vive Marchand" announced the arrival of the popular idol's train at 9.00 a.m. A victoria was sent by the minister of marine, M. Lockroy, to convey the major to the ministry of marine, where a lunch was given in his honor. The carriage was literally covered with flowers and had a tricolor flag at each cor-ner, while the coachman's whip was tied with tricolor ribbons.

Major Marchand and the representative of the minister of marine, Lieutenant Darriens, entered the vehicle, which on emerging from the railroad station was greeted with storms of cheering. All present, with the exception of the officers and non-com-missioned officers on the sidewalk, uncovered their heads as the explorer military men saluted in fashion

Delirious enthusiasm marked every step of Marchand's progress along the Boule-vard Diderot to the Henri Quartre bridge. On either step of the carriage stood a policeman, who kept the explorer's frantic admirers from entering the vehicle

STICKS TO CHICAGO PLATFORM. W. J. Bryan Speaks at Banquet to Bimetallic League.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.-The banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club, given last night in honor of Judge James P. Tarvin, did not come to an end until nearly 3 o'clock this morning. The toasts were not reached until after midnight, and the 300 guests would apparently have been willing to remain until daylight had not W. J. Bryan's departure on a 3 o'clock train compelled an adjournment.

Mr. Bryan responded to the toast. The Democratic Party." In his speech he touched on the Chicago platform in his usual strain, saying it was written for all time and not for one campaign, and that more votes would be lost by changing it than would result if left as it is. Following Mr. Bryan Mr. Chas. K. Wheeler of Kentucky responded to "The American Army and Navy." He extolled the militarism of America, but subordinated its power to that of the civilian.

After Mr. Wheeler Judge Sterling B. To

ney of Louisville paid a magnificent tribute "The Uncrowned Queens of America and Their Power in Politics.' Mr. David R. Murray of Kentucky responded to the toast, "Shall We Retain the Philippines as a Part of Our Permanent Possessions"

ssions. Following Mr. Murray, ex-Gov, Altgeld of Illinois responded to the toast, "Government and Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises." He said: "The question of the present age is that of municipal and governmental ownership of public franchises. This question marks the next forward step of humanity. Following Mr. Altgeld, Mr. Fred. Williams of Massachusetts spoke on "The Money of the Constitution."

NO TRACE OF MARION CLARKE.

Police Attach No Importance to Arrest of Belle Green. NEW YORK, June 1.- The police of this city do not seem to attach any importance to the arrest of Belle Green at Elmira for alleged connection with the kidnaping case. All the police would say today was that Marion Clarke is still missing and that there is nothing new in the case. The re-port that a trinket the child wore had been returned to the parents was emphatically denied. Mrs. Clarke, who has been suffer ing from nervous prostration, was today re ported to be considerably improved.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Court of Cassation Resumes Mearing of Arguments Today. PARIS, June 1.-The court of cassation at noon today resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The same audience as on the previous days of the hearing was present, but the rest of the palace of justice was deserted. Maitre Mornard, counsel Dreyfus, resumed his speech. He reviewed the facts in favor of Dreyfus. Counsel ex-

After the Christian Scientists. CHICAGO, June 1.-The Tribune says As the result of the fact that two cases of death from diphtheria, in which the patients had been treated only by Christian Science methods, have come within the last few days to the notice of the coroner's office, the health department has decided, it is stated, to take steps to compel those having charge of cases of contagious disease to provide for them medical attendance.

pects to close his speech today.

ALL IN CHAOS AS YET

No Indications of a Winning Combination at Columbus.

MANY CONFERENCES OF LEADERS

Holders of Federal Offices in Ohio Line Up for Nash.

SENATOR HANNA ON HAND

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.-This is a day of conferences and uncertainties in the republican state convention. Meetings that have taken place between Daugherty and Hanna, Daugherty and Kurtz, as well as between Daugherty and Cox and Hanna and Cox have caused some alarm in the camp of the Hanna leaders. For the first time since the contest began they realize that a combination of the anti-Hanna forces and the field, including Daugherty's delegates, is not impossible.

Senator Hanna still maintains that he has no candidate for governor, but Col. Dick in his quarters is working hard for George K. Nash. There is not the slightest doubt that all the force that Senator Hanna can command is being used in Nash's inter-

State Food Commissioner Blackburn, as emissary from Daugherty, proposed some terms of agreement to Senator Hanna last right. The senator said he would agree to give Daugherty half the Cuyahoga county yote if Daugherty would help seat his dele-gation. Blackburn declined, because, as he said, if the Holcomb delegation was seated Daugherty would get them all.

Hanna and Cox in Conference.

George B. Cox and Senator Hanna had a conference early this morning, but do not seem to have reached an understanding Cox has made an agreement with Daugherty which insures that the Cox delegation from Cincinnati will be seated if Daugherty can do it. This looks bad for the Hanna interests, but it is believed that Cox will make a deal with Hanna to the same effect, so as to make his delegation absolutely safe. The Cincinnati boss is evidently unsafe. The Cincinnati boss is evidently undecided as to where the control of the convention will lie and will take no chances.

Never before have so many postmasters and other federal officers attended a state convention here. The halls of the hotels are full of them, and they are evidently doing teiling work for Judge Nash.

The weak point in the anti-Hanna combine lies in the probable inability of Daugherty to use his delegates in that way. They are for Daugherty for governor, but many of them will not support him in what seems

are for Daugherty for governor, but many of them will not support him in what seems to be a fight against the national administration and Senator Hanna. It will not be surprising if when Daugherty undertakes to co-operate with Charles L. Kurtz in this deal he will find that the number of votes he can so control when added to the anti-Hanna forces is still short of enough to nominate. nominate.

An Anti-Cox Banner. Opponents of George B. Cox, the Cincinatt boss, have caused an enormous banner covering the whole side of a four-story guilding in a conspicuous place, to be dis played, bearing the words "Nominate Geo B. Cox's candidate and lose Hamilton county; lose Hamilton county and you lose th state." Two arc lights play on it at night state." Two arc lights play on it at night. The owner gets \$10 per day for permitting it on his building, and the electric company

\$5 a day for lighting it.

Fornker Sides With McKisson Senator Foraker, in making a speech to the McKisson (anti-Hanna) delegation from Cleveland today, declared that it was the rightful delegation and ought to be seated. This is the first utterance from him in which he has taken sides in the controversy of the control of the convention. In the state central committee meeting his morning it was decided that the tickets and badges of the convention should be given to Holcomb and Cox delegations rom Cleveland and Cincinnati, respective y, both anti-Hanna, but to let the ques-tion of their right to the seats be settled by the convention. This is significant that it indicates unmistakably an anti-Hanna combination between Daugherty and Cox in the organization of the conven

tion at least. KENTUCKY TROOPS DRILLING. Supposed That They Will Attend Trial

at London. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 1.-Capt. Calhoun, Capt. Bryan and Capt. Wilson, with their companies of state guards, were out last night drilling, and have everything ready to move at a moment's notice. None of the military officers will say where the troops are wanted.

Adjt. Berkle of Gen. Collier's office passed through here for London, Ky., and it is said he will make arrangements for sending said he will make arrangements for sending the soldiers across to Clay county from there. The Gatling has been put in order and will be carried. It is said that all three companies will go, one of them stopping at London to keep order at the Wilson trial.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS ARRESTED. Excitement in Henderson County Texas, Over the Humphrey Cases.

CHICAGO, June 1 .- A special to the

Chronicle from Dallas, Tex., says: The excitement in Henderson county because of the lynching of the three Humphreys on the night of May 28 is still intense. Eight prominent farmers and cattle raisers in the vicinity of Aley, where the lynching took place, have been placed in iail at Athens, charged with participating in the crime. The state and Henderson county have offered rewards approximat-ing \$5,000. The preliminary hearings have een postponed until next week.

JAMAICAN DELEGATION COMING. it Will Present Reciprocity Propos From the Island. KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.-The reci-

procity delegation will sail for the United States on Tuesday. The scope of the commission is restricted to representing Jamaica's position and securing the best possible terms. The delegates have no power to enter into an agree ment. The public, however, is confident that cept Jamaica's terms as the only means of

A SURPLUS FOR MAY. Statement of Government Receipts

retaining the West Indian trade

and Expenditures. The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, issued at the Treasury De-

partment today, shows some interesting figures. The receipts for the month were \$44,786,013, and the expenditures \$40,513,004 a surplus for the month of \$4,273,008, re ducing the deficit for the year to \$104,626,-143. This in itself is encouraging to the officials of the treasury. If June shows the same surplus as May the deficit for the year will be about \$100,000,000. In his estimate last December Secretary Gage the Philippines.

thought the deficiency for the year would be about \$112,000,000, but there has been an

be about \$112,000,000, but there has been an unexpected increase in the customs receipts. When Secretary Gage made his estimate he did not then know of the \$20,000,000 which was later paid to Spain.

The customs receipts for May were \$18,367,306, against \$13,466,543 for the same month last year. Internal revenue receipts for May were \$23,720,729, against \$14,492,208 for the same month last year. This gives an idea of the increase in internal revenue receipts by reason of the imposition of the war taxes. The internal revenue receipts have averaged about these figures for three or four months and give no indication of decreasing. There is not much cation of decreasing. There is not much chance of a large increase, but it is not expected that they will go under \$20,000,000 for any month.

In December Secretary Gage estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the year would be \$270,000,000. The total to date is \$247,535,630, with another month to hear from. That month will make the total just about the amount estimated for by the Secretary. The Secretary's estimate of customs receipts was \$195,000,000. The total thus far is \$188,060,904. It is likely that the Secretary's estimate will be exceeded by at least \$10,000,000.

MEDIATION PLAN ADOPTED

Victory for American Peace Commissioners at The Hague.

Belief is Expressed, However, That the Commission Will Fail on Important Proposals.

THE HAGUE, June 1.-The American mediation scheme was unanimously adopted at yesterday's sitting of the subcommittee, which embodied as article 7 the scheme prepared by the subcommittee, with few alterations.

The first commission, by a vote of 18 to 3, adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of dumdum (or flattened bullets). Italy, Austria and Great Britain formed the It was also resolved to prohibit the use

of explosives from balloons and explosive An agreement was found to be impossible on all the important proposals, and the conviction is growing more than ever that the work of the first commission is doomed to failure.

PROF. RICHARDSON MAY NOT LIVE. He Underwent Operation for Tumor

in Berlin Testerday. BERLIN, June 1 .- Prof. Locke Richardsen, the elocutionist and dramatic reader, underwent an abdominal operation yesterday at the hands of Prof. Bergmann, as a last resort to save his life. A malignant cancerous tumor was partly removed, but he is not expected to survive. The wife of the professor is a guest of Mrs. Andrew D.

ASSAULTED BY AN AMERICAN.

Sensational Fracas at Johnnesburg. in Which a Financier Figured. JOHANNESBURG, June 1 .- One of the leading financiers here, a man named Eckstein, has been assaulted at the Standard Bank by Thomas Regan, an American, who struck him in the face with a whip and with his bare fist, smashed his cyeglasses

and threw him to the ground. before he was overpowered, re sisted desperately, and again struck Eck stein after having been arrested The affair has caused a great sensation

GEORGE W. HOWARD RECAPTURED. He Escaped From St. Elizabeth's Asy-

lum Several Years Ago. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.-George W. Howard, a notorious pension swindler, has been captured at Arkansas City, Kan., where he was practicing dentistry under an assumed name. Howard was sentenced here to Chester penitentiary, and from Chester he was taken to the National Insane Hospital at Washington, from which

ne escaped in 1892.

The Anglo-American Commission. LONDON, June 1 .- Replying to Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, advanced liberal, in the house of commons today, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, William St. John Brodrick, said the Anglo-American commission had adjourned until August, and that the negotiations are pro-It was impossible, he added eeging. make any further statement on the subject.

Revised Regulations for Automobiles. Consul General Gowdy sends from Paris April 28 to the State Department a copy of the revised regulations for automobiles. from which the following provisions are taken:

"Automobiles must be so constructed as not to allow any matter to escape which might cause explosions or unpleasant smells. They must be built so as not to frighten horses, so that nothing will obstruct the view of the driver, so that they may be lit up after dark and the handles regulating the machinery must be so arranged that the driver can work them without taking his eyes off the route he is following. Every vehicle must be provided with two distinct systems of brakes, each capable of shutting off automatically the force of the motor and bringing it under nstant control. One at least of these sysems must act directly on the wheels axles in such a manner as to bring them immediately to a standstill. All carriages exceeding 250 pounds in weight must able to reverse their machinery backward. Foreign vehicles must be passed by the French authorities before they are allowed to run in France.'

Interior Department Changes. The following official changes have be

made in the Department of the Interior: Patent office-Promotions: Edward B. Moore of Michigan, law clerk, \$2,000, to principal examiner, \$2,500; John M. Coit of South Carolina, first assistant examiner, \$1,800, to law clerk, \$2,000; Edward O. Forney of District of Columbia, second assistant examiner, \$1,600, to first assistant examiner, \$1,800; James H. Colwell of Pennsylvania, fourth assistant examiner, \$1,200. o second assistant examiner. \$1.600 Reinstatement: Wm. Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,200. Promotions: George C. Stewart of Georgia, clerk, \$1,400, to \$1,600; Steven W. Williams of South Carolina, clerk, \$1,200, to \$1,400; Horace J. Gray of Maryland,

Houghton of Massachusetts, copyist, \$900, to clerk, \$1,000. The Meade to Sail Today.

clerk, \$1,000, to \$1,200; Miss Th

clerk, \$1,000, to \$1,200.

Pension office—Reinstatements: Hiram R.

McCalmont of Pennsylvania, copyist, \$900 Julien P. Wooten of Georgia, clerk, \$1,200

Promotions: Samuel D. Stahl of I'lino's

Quartermaster General Ludington has received a cablegram from the chief quarter master at Ponce, Porto Rico, announcing that the transport Meade, which has been lelayed there by knocking a hole in her bottom, is at last ready for sea and will sail today, with the 19th Infantry aboard, for New York. The 19th is ordered to Camp Meade, Pa., preparatory to going to

A SHORTAGE OF MEN

IN GOOD COMPANY,

Advertisements amounting to

many thousands of dollars are rejected by The Star in the effort to keep its advertising columns

The decent advertiser is not

obliged to associate in The Star's columns with the fake massage and fortune-telling establish-

ments, abortionists, improper personals and secret disease advertisements that disgrace the columns of so many newspapers.

clean and unobjectionable.

Depleting the Artillery to Increase the Infantry.

EFFECT ON THE SERVICE

A phase of the army situation that is receiving considerable attention from those interested in the artillery arm of the service is the increasing shortage of men to care for the constantly increasing number of guns in the coast defenses. This question indeed may have considerable bearing on the question of whether a call for volunteers will be necessary to supply the additional troops that it is felt reasonably certain will be needed in the Philippines.

The army reorganization bill passed at the last Congress made what was considered by many a very liberal provision for artillerymen, the corps being raised to nearly 12,000 men, a greater proportionate raise than in most of the other branches of the

Not Enough to Man the Guns. In spite of this provision there are not

enough artillerymen, as the case now tands, to take care of the modern guns already installed on the coast defenses, and while the number of these guns is being constantly augmented by the industry of the Engineer Corps, the artillery force is being constantly depleted by being sent on foreign service to act as infantry. This fact is being seriously discussed by

army officers familiar with the situation. They say that the 6th Artillery has been sent to Manila, that a part of the 1st and two batteries of the 2d are also there. Other batteries of the 2d are in Cuba, and of the 5th at San Juan, Porto Rico, while part of the 3d has been sent by Gen. Shafter to act as the force of the 1st and 1st and 1st are to act as the force of the 2d are in Cuba. ter to act as infantry in Alaska, while the colored infantry is retained at the Presidio, the cared for. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation that this state of affairs is not only detrimental to the service in keeping the artillery regiments from hav-ing proper dell at the guns which they are supposed to fight in time of war, but meantime the guns themselves are suffering for want of attention.

Guns Need Constant Attention.

The emplacements for the heavy modern guns, while they are immense masonry and ement structures, are built with the mathematical accuracy of a fine watch, and they have to be cared for in approximately the same way. The guns upon them weigh many tons, and proper care of the emplacements requires that the guns should be trained each day in a different position to keep their masenry foundations from settling out of true.

ise gunnery is a matter of mathematical accuracy, much more so than gunnery on shipboard. In the latter case, with the roll of the ship and other things to be taken into account, it resembles win hooting somewhat, and the personal equathe gunner enters largely into such the big coast guns the whole probem is worked out by mathematics, and if the gun and its foundations deteriorate all the fine work in their original construction

goes for nothing. The Service Needs More Men.

It is said at the War Department that there are actually not enough artillerymen in the department of the gulf to average half of "one relief" in caring for the guns now in place there. The best interests of he service demand three full reliefs at each artillery post. On the Atlantic coast the case is much the same. One post in particular, where the minimum of one relief to eare for the guns in place would be sixteen men, is now supplied with only ten. This, the officers say, is not enough men to keep the guns oiled and cleaned, to say nothing of working them properly or drilling the

nen as regular gun's crews. The comments of the officers above quoted are not made by them in a spirit of hostility to the department's administrators nor or the sake of sensational discussion, artillary force at the posts where artillery are supposed to be trained is not only in uring the corps by depriving it of drill and nstruction, but causing the deterioration of nillions of dollars' worth of new coast de

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, Work in Contemplation by the Fish Commission.

Fish Commissioner Bowers, in a confernce with the President today about the affairs of his bureau, referred to the fact that he is arranging to send out the most important scientific expedition ever fitted out by the commission. The expedition is going on the steamer Albatross, and will e in charge of Prof. A. Agassiz. Its destination will be unexplored portions of the Pacific ocean Among the islands to be risited will be the Marshall, Society, Payrates, Friendly, Fiji, Ellice and Gilbert, The trip will require eight months, and the Albatross will leave San Francisco in August. The steamer is the largest belonging o the fish commission.

Mr. Bowers said today that the output of the commission this year would be twice as large as any year in the history of the concern, except last. The output was greatly increased last year under Mr. Bowers' administration. This year the increase has been great, millions of fish being hatched and distributed to all parts of the coun

Mr. May's Claim.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi and Representative Ball of Texas were among the White House visitors today. Senator Sullivan is interested in the case of May, a railroad contractor, who did much work in Guatemala. Payment for his work was guaranteed, it is said, by the Guatemalan government. The government owes May \$275,000, and Senator Sullivan is trying to have this government look into the matter.

He thinks he will succeed. Called on Mr. Hobart. Notwithstanding a pressure of visitors this morning President McKinley quietly slipped out of his office and walked over

to Vice President Hobart's home to pay the

latter a visit. Mr. Hobart and his family will leave for Long Branch tomorrow night.

ON COL. STOTSENBURG'S GRAVE. Handsome Floral Tribute From the

Executive Mansion. Among the many tokens of affection and esteem that will be placed upon the grave of Col. Stotsenburg of the 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in one of the recent battles with the natives in the Island of Luzon, and whose remains will be interred at Arlington this afternoon are two handsome floral tributes from President McKinley and the assistant secretary of war, G. D. Mcklejohn.

President McKinley went over to Arlington this afternoon to attend the funeral of Col. Stotsenburg at 4 o'clock.

morning, showing the following list of ad- | bines.